



THE MISSISSKOU STANDARD

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BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

From the New-Haven Gazette.

SOUR GRAPES.

My love, thou'rt fairer than the dawn
Of April's brightest day;
And the beauty of thy cheek outvies
The loveliest tints of May—
The odoriferous perfumes
Which load the spicy gale,
To thy sweet life-inspiring breath,
Are virtue's and staid.

O how enchantingly around
That polished neck of thine,
Thy artless raven tresses bright,
In glossy ringlets twine!
And they wave so feelingly
O'er fields of purest pearl,
Ten thousand beauties sport around
Each captivating curl.

Those eyes—do turn them, dear, away,
So lavishly they roll,
Those sun eclipsing diamonds,
They pierce my inmost soul;
Those lips—how they do sparkle forth
The ruby's brightest glow,
And thy breath outshines in purity
The winter's drifted snow.

Thy voice—oh how divinely sweet!
'Tis like the seraph's note,
And fairy-like a perfect form
Seems o'er the air to float—
Words cannot tell, nor thought can dream
The pangs I undergo
For thee—and wilt thou not be mine,
My heavenly angel?—NO!

What!—sounds! thou red-hair'd freckled slut
Thou garlic-breath'd—OLD MAID!
Thou squinting, raw-boned, overgrown,
Ungraciously, croaking jade!
What! rid of thee!—ye lucky stars!
I'm thunderstruck with joy!
I would not marry such a chub
For all the wealth of Troy!

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, Tuesday, March 6, 1838.

This day, at four o'clock, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State from the Government House to the Chamber of the honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Considering the circumstances under which you were hastily assembled, it is satisfactory to me to observe that you have been enabled, notwithstanding occasional anxiety from attempted invasions of our frontier, to give your deliberate attention to the public interests, and to mature some valuable measures.

The act for the amendment of the Militia Law, will, I trust, remove any obstacles that may have prevented the full efficiency of a force, upon which this Province must principally rely for its safety and independence. The other measures which late events have induced you to adopt, will be found, I doubt not, well suited to the exigency and nothing can be more satisfactory than the readiness and unanimity with which the Legislature have applied themselves to meet the emergencies of the present remarkable crisis.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the support of the Civil Government during the present year.

It is much to be lamented that at a moment when the disturbed state of Lower Canada, and the depression of commerce occasioned by it, must tend materially to diminish our revenue, the necessity for new charges should be created to an inconvenient extent by the unexpected hostility of allies, which has forced us, for a continued length of time, into a state of actual warfare along the whole extent of our frontier.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I regret to say that there still exists among a portion of the American people, so strong a desire to force upon the free inhabitants of this province, republican institutions, that with scarcely an exception every Government arsenal from Lake Champlain to Lake Michigan, has within the last two months been broken open and plundered,

to furnish arms for the invasion of this portion of the British Empire; and however the circumstance may be explained, it is certainly a remarkable fact that all these robberies have been effected without the sacrifice of a single life, and without even the imprisonment of the person who is notoriously the instigator of these acts.

The wrong which citizens of the neighboring States have committed, by thus attempting to dictate to the inhabitants of Upper Canada the form of Government under which they are henceforward to exist, will, as the assertion of a new theory, be condemned by the civilized world as severely as in practice it has been repudiated by the people of this province.

What right, it will be calmly asked, have the inhabitants of one country, armed with the artillery and weapons of their government, to interfere in the political institutions of another? What excuse, it will be gravely considered, had citizens of the United States for invading the territory of Upper Canada?

When our coloured population were informed that American citizens, sympathizing with their sufferings, had taken violent possession of Navy Island, for the double object of liberating them from the domination of British rule, and of imparting to them the blessings of republican institutions, based upon the principle that all men are born equal, did our coloured people hail their approach? No! on the contrary, they hastened as volunteers in waggon loads to the Niagara frontier to beg from me permission, that in the intended attack upon Navy Island they might be permitted to form the forlorn hope—in short they supplicated, that they might be allowed to be foremost to defend the glorious institutions of Great Britain.

When the mild Aborigines of this Continent, who live among us uninjured and respected were informed that citizens of the United States, disregarding the wampumbelt which was sacredly connecting them with Great Britain, had invaded our shores to sympathize with the sufferings of the red tenants of the forest, and to offer them American friendship instead of the enmity of British rule, did our Indian brethren hail their approach? No, their chiefs and warriors instantly painted their faces for battle, and with rifles in their hands these free-born defenders of their virgin soil appeared before me with a solitary request, namely, that in case of their death their wives and children might be pensioned. The Six Nations Indians, the Mississaugas, the Chippewas, the Hurons and the Ottawas, spontaneously competed with each other in a determination to die, if necessary, in defending the British Government, under whose parental protection they and their fathers had been born.

When the Canadian farmers and yeomen of British origin were informed that citizens of the United States, sympathizing with their sufferings, had in three instances taken forcible possession of her Majesty's territory, for the purpose of liberating them from British domination...that, with this object in view, American leaders had issued proclamations promising to each liberator three hundred acres of the best lands of Upper Canada, with one hundred dollars in silver...that the American self-styled, General in command of the liberators had called upon the citizens of Upper Canada to free their land from tyranny—to lay down their arms—in which case it was beneficently promised to them, that their persons and property should be protected, and that if they would 'cease resistance' all would be well with them. Did the Canadian inhabitants hail their approach? No, on the contrary, their brave and loyal militia, although totally deprived of the assistance of her Majesty's regular troops, rose simultaneously, and regardless of every private consideration, wherever the invaders appeared, thousands of bayonets were seen bristling on our shore, ready to receive them. On the eastern, as well as on the western frontier, but one feeling prevailed, it was a noble determination on the part of free men, to conquer or die in defence of their religion—their constitution—their character—their families—and their farms, yet, notwithstanding their excited feelings, when the American citizens, who from an armed schooner, had cruelly battered the town of Amherstburgh, fell into the hands of the brave militia of the Western District, (in which not a single rebel had been in arms,) did these prisoners fall victims to popular fury, or were they even insulted? No; the instant our invaders surrendered to British power, they experienced that mercy which adorns the British name...their wounds were healed at our hospitals...and from the western extremity of Upper Canada, they were conducted unharmed through the province, safe under the protectingegis of our laws!

When a band of rebels, defeated in their cruel object to reduce this Capital to ashes in the depth of a Canadian winter, were, after the conflict at Gallows hill, brought to me as prisoners on the field...was any distinction made between American born and our other Canadian Subjects? No, all were released. Before the assembled Militia of Upper Canada all were equally pardoned; and though many of our brave men, smarting under feelings natural at the moment, evidently disapproved of the decision, yet all bowed in obedience to the administrator of their laws, and, under the noble influence of Monarchical government, they allowed their assailants to pass uninjured through their ranks.

When the gallant inhabitants of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia received intelligence that American citizens had commenced an attempt to free the British North American Colonies 'From the Tyranny of British rule,' did they rejoice at the event? No; a burst of loyalty resounded through their lands, and a general desire to assist us was evinced.

If Upper Canada were merely a young, healthy province, with no protection on the Continent of America but its character, its industry, and the agricultural difficulties it has to contend with—its filial attachment to its government...the bravery it has shewn in its defence...and the mercy it has extended to its captured assailants, ought to be sufficient to make its aggressors ashamed of their late attempt to force upon their neighbors, institutions, which they conscientiously & unequivocally reject. But when it is considered that Upper Canada is an integral portion of the British Empire, and that the two countries are at this moment bound together by a solemn treaty of peace, the faithless attack of citizens of the United States upon the province, after it had completely quelled a slight domestic insurrection, will, if persisted in, excite feelings among the generous nations of Europe, which will add but little to the character of Republican institutions; for surely the smile of a nation should not be more dreaded than its frown, or its extended hand be more fatal than its uplifted arm.

When the facts just stated are clearly comprehended by intelligent men, how will the American citizens, who have so wantonly attacked the British Empire, find it possible to explain, that the province of Upper Canada required them to interfere in its concerns?

But it seems now to be admitted, that our invaders have been deceived—that they falsely estimated the Canadian people...and that they have at last learned that the Yeomen, Farmers, Militia, Indians, and coloured population of this province, prefer British institutions to Democracy; nevertheless, as an *ex post facto* excuse for the sinful and repeated invasion of the province, it is urged that the crew of the Caroline steamboat, which was captured more than fourteen days after Navy Island had been forcibly taken from us, have been 'assassinated,' and that 'an extraordinary outrage' has been committed upon the Americans by our Militia, who so ably and gallantly cut out that pirate vessel.

If Navy Island had been violently taken possession of by Canadian rebels, instead of by a body of Americans, armed, fed and commanded by American citizens...if these Canadian rebels had then thought proper to invade the United States—to break open half a dozen State arsenals—to rob each of many hundred stand of arms—to plunder from the American Government twenty two pieces of cannon—and to set the laws and authorities of the Republic at defiance, could any reasonable man declare, that we should offer, or that we could be supposed to intend to offer, any offence to our allies, if in a moment of profound peace, we were to pursue in the Niagara River, the guilty vessel which had transported to the Island the American Arms and capture her, whether she were in British waters...in American waters...moored to the British shore—or to the American shore?—would it not be our bounden duty to the American people, to capture the pirate vessel?—and if we were to fail to do so, might not our allies hold us responsible for acts of such unprovoked aggression committed upon them by British Subjects inhabiting a British Island?

Again supposing that the Americans were to co-operate with us (as under such circumstances of course they would have done,) in chasing this pirate vessel, could it be supposed for a moment, that each power would be permitted by the other to capture her so long only as she continued in their own half of the River; and that if our British boatmen, at the peril of their lives, were to capture the vessel in American waters, or on the American shore, it would be considered by the Americans as a 'violent outrage'? There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, that we should

only perform our duty to the Americans, by destroying a vessel belonging to our own Islanders, which had so grossly insulted them—which had completely overpowered their Government and which in a moment of peace, had so flagrantly violated the laws of nations. And if we should be justified in capturing the vessel of our Islanders, on account of the wrongs they had perpetrated, upon the American nation, surely we should have an additional right to do so on our own account, if the twenty two pieces of cannon forcibly wrested from the American Government, had not only been employed for a fortnight, in firing from the Island upon the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, but to our certain knowledge, were about to be transported to our own main land for the purpose of committing murder, arson and robbery in this Province.

It is, however, declared by our allies, that because these lawless possessors of our Island turned out to be American citizens, and because their own Government was totally unable to control them the capture of their vessel by us, became a 'violent outrage!'

It would not have been considered by them an outrage, had we by force of arms, prevented Canadian Islanders from violating American arsenals...from insulting American authorities...& from firing twenty two pieces of the United States' cannon upon British Subjects,—but it is considered as an outrage, for us to prevent an American vessel from enabling American citizens to commit these unparalleled aggressions.

In the history of this Province, the capture of the Caroline (whoever might have been her crew) will, I maintain, be respected by future ages, as a noble proof of the sincerity of the Canadian people to fulfil their engagements, by crushing a pirate force which in violation of existing treaties, was insulting from a British Island, their American allies, and which General Arcularius, Governor Mason, Governor Marcy, the President and Legislature of the United States, had absolutely found too powerful for the Executive force of the Republic to control.

The fact that the pirate force was composed of and commanded by American citizens, adds to the aggression committed against the Canadians, but subtracts nothing from the crime of robbery perpetrated upon the United States arsenals, unless indeed the American people or the American authorities, should deem it proper to declare that it was no robbery at all, for that the aggression was approved of, that the State cannon and State muskets were knowingly and wilfully lent to the invaders of Navy Island, for the purpose of forcing Republican Institutions upon the people of Upper Canada, and that under these circumstances (which are incredible,) the attack of Canadian militia upon the American citizens who were on board the Caroline was 'an extraordinary outrage.'

But supposing for a moment this false reasoning to be unanswerable...supposing even that the commission of the outrage were to be admitted by the Canadians—and that it were also to be admitted by them that the capture, by Canadians, of a small steamboat moored to the American shore was an outrage, equal in magnitude to the capture of Navy Island by American citizens still to make the Canadian outrages flagrant as that which had been committed upon us by citizens of the United States it would have been necessary for the Canadians after they had taken possession of the Caroline, to have fired from her deck with twenty two pieces of cannon, for more than a fortnight, upon the American shore; and even then, though the outrages would certainly have been rendered apparently equal, still the former would have been an outrage of retaliation upon an enemy, the latter an outrage of unprovoked attack upon a friend.

There are two facts which the American Nation have not power to deny.

1st.—That it is their interest as well as their duty to fulfil their treaties.

2nd.—That if their people be permitted to rob the United States arsenals in order to invade a friendly power, the lawless body will very soon find out, that it is easier to plunder their own wealthy, defenceless citizens, than the poor, brave, well-armed people of Upper Canada.

I have felt it to be the especial duty of the legislative station I hold, not only to protest against the unprincipled invasion of this Province by its allies but to vindicate the inhabitants from the unreasonable accusation, which without due inquiry, was made against them by the Federal Government of the United States of having 'assassinated' the crew of the Caroline.

The memoir of the attack which has just been made upon us, offers a moral to the Mother Country which I feel confident will

create throughout the Empire considerable sensation; for although the old country is not without its share of human misapprehension and prejudice, particularly as regards its transatlantic possessions, yet when facts are clearly submitted to it, its judgment is always sound, and its verdict nobly impartial.

The struggle on this continent between Monarchy and Democracy, has been a problem which Upper Canada has just solved.

It had been very strongly argued, even in England, that Democracy was the only form of Government indigenous to the soil of America, and that Monarchy was a power which required here artificial support.

With a view to subvert this theory the whole of the Queen's troops were allowed to retire from the Province, and the result, as had been anticipated, was that the people of Upper Canada were no sooner left uncontrolled than they proclaimed themselves in favor of Monarchical Institutions. Surrounded by temptations on almost every side they indignantly rejected them all; in a few hours they successfully put down insurrection in their own land, and when American citizens, astonished as well as disappointed at their loyalty, determined to force them to become Republicans, people of all religions and of all politics rushed to the frontier to die in defence of their glorious constitution.

The conduct of the Militia of Upper Canada attracted the attention of the gallant and loyal inhabitants of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose Legislatures have done themselves, as well as this province, the honor of promptly expressing their unqualified approbation of the attachment which has been evinced here to the British constitution.

When these facts shall arrive before the English people, and when they shall also have taken into consideration the devoted and unalterable attachment which the British population of Lower Canada have evinced for our revered institutions, surely they will come to the conclusion, that the concurrent opinions of her Majesty's North American colonies, respecting the relative advantages between Monarchy and Democracy in America, must be sounder than their own can be, inasmuch as eye witnesses judge more correctly than people can possibly do who are living four thousand miles off.

The people of England, will, I trust, not fail to admire the calmness, the resolution, the generosity, and the honorable subjection to their laws, which have distinguished the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and on the other hand they certainly cannot fail to observe, that the republican project of our English Reformers, namely, to make the people bit by bit responsible only to themselves, has ended in America by the Government of the United States confessing its total inability to restrain the passions of its citizens, to guard its State arsenals, or to maintain its treaties with its oldest and most natural ally.

Lastly...the British people will, I trust, observe with considerable alarm, that the leading advocates for organic changes in our institutions, are either at this moment lying in our gaols as traitors, or from having absconded, are self-banished from this province...in short, that their pretended efforts to obtain in Upper Canada what they called 'liberty for the people,' has ended in a most infamous and self-interested attempt to plunder private property, rob the Banks, and burn to ashes the rising capital of their country!

With this experience before our eyes, I must confess I join with the Legislature and people of Upper Canada, in shuddering at the abused name of 'reform,' just as we now recoil with abhorrence, when we hear suddenly pronounced the word 'sympathy.'

As my successor is hoarily expected here, I return to the Mother Country as I left it, totally unconnected with party or with politics; but in retirement I shall remember the lessons which the people of Upper Canada have taught me; and I feel if my duty to declare, that I leave the continent of America with my judgment perfectly convinced, that the inhabitants of Europe, Asia and Africa, are right in their opinion that all men are not by nature equal...that the assertion of the contrary in America is a fallacy...and that talent, industry and character, must elevate individuals, as they do nations, in the graduated scale of society.

May the resplendent genius of the British constitution ever continue to illuminate this noble land, and animated by its influence, may its inhabitants continue to be distinguished for humility of demeanor...nobility of mind—fidelity to their allies...courage before their enemy—mercy in victory...integrity in commerce—reverence

for their religion—and at all times, and under all circumstances, implicit obedience to their laws.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: FAREWELL!

We hasten to lay before our readers a copy of another Despatch from col. Maitland to col. Foster:—

[Copy.]

Amherstburgh, U. C., 5th March, 1838.

Dear Colonel,—I have to report to you that Sutherland and a young man of the name of Spencer, who they say is his Aid-de-camp, were captured yesterday by col. Prince of Sandwich, about two miles on the ice; he brought them in here, and lodged them in the Guard House; but I think it is not safe that they should remain here long; I shall forward them to day under a strong escort to Toronto, in charge of captain Rudyer of the loyal Essex Volunteers.

I have had no conversation with this man except merely to state to him that it was my duty to send him to Toronto.

Captain Rudyer has been acting here as Brigade Major since the calling out of the Militia Force in this part of the country. I and col. Townshend have found him very useful in this situation; he was with his company with me at the taking of Point au Pele Island, and will be able to give you any information you may require upon this subject.

I was very lucky in having nearly the last of the frosty weather to drive these fellows off the Island, for last night and this morning the weather has become soft, and the ice is beginning to get rotten.

Some how or other, I think Sutherland must have been making his way to the Island when he was taken, but he pretends to know nothing of the action that took place.

I have nothing new to report to you. Our wounded men are doing pretty well, but some of the wounds are most severe bone wounds. I have been obliged to send to London express, for the other Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, indeed I think if he could be spared, another Army Medical Officer is required here for the moment.

Enclosed is a deposition made before a Magistrate by col. Prince, relative to the capture of Sutherland and Spencer.

I am,

Dear Colonel,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed)

John Maitland,

Colonel commanding Western District,

To col. Foster,
Commanding the Forces in Upper Canada, &c. &c.

Toronto.

An extra from the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette dated the 8th instant, states that a letter had been received from Toronto from a respectable source, that a despatch had been received by Sir Francis Head from Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, by which it would seem that WAR IS INEVITABLE, as it is understood that the American Government intends to DEMAND REDRESS FOR THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE. The following is the despatch alluded to, and we coincide with our contemporary in his prospect.

Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with Despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the subject of the destruction of the Piratical Steamboat Caroline.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, in addition to the correspondence already communicated to the House, relative to the destruction of the Piratical Steam vessel 'Caroline,' the accompanying copy of a Despatch and its enclosures, which he yesterday received from his Excellency Henry S. Fox, Esq., her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on that subject.

Government House, 3d March, 1838.

(Copy) Washington, Feb. 6, 1838.
Sir,—With reference to the letter, which by direction of the President you addressed to me on the 5th and 19th ultimo, respecting the capture and destruction of the Steamboat 'Caroline' by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara River, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York,—I have now the honor to communicate to you the copy of a letter which I have received upon that subject from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, with divers reports and depositions annexed.

The Piratical character of the Steamboat 'Caroline,' and the necessity of self-defence and self-preservation under which her Majesty's subjects acted in destroying that Vessel, would seem to be sufficiently established.

At the time when the event happened, the ordinary laws of the United States were not enforced within the frontier District of the State of New York. The authority of the law was overborne publicly by piratical violence; through such violence her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada had already severely suffered, and they were threatened with still further injury and outrage. This extraordinary state of things appears, naturally and necessarily, to have impelled them to consult their own security, by pursuing and destroying the Vessel of their piratical enemy, whosoever they might find her.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

The hon. John Forsyth.

(Copy)

Department of State

Washington, February 13, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 6th instant, communicating a copy of a letter from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, respecting the capture and destruction of the Steamboat 'Caroline' by a Canadian force on the American side of the Niagara river, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, together with the reports and depositions thereto annexed.

The statements of the facts which these papers present, is at variance with the information communicated to this government respecting that transaction; but it is not intended to enter at present upon an examination of the details of the case, as steps have been taken to obtain the fullest evidence that can be had of the particulars of the outrage; upon the receipt of which it will be made the subject of a formal complaint to the British government for redress. Even admitting that the documents transmitted with your note contain a correct statement of the occurrence, they furnish no justification of the aggression committed upon the Territory of the United States... an aggression which was the more unexpected, as Sir Francis Head, in his Speech at the opening of the Parliament of Upper Canada, had expressed his confidence in the disposition of this Government to restrain its citizens from taking part in the conflict which was raging in that province; and added, that having communicated with the government of the State of New York, and with yourself, he was then waiting for replies. It is not necessary to remind you, that his expectations have been met by the adoption of measures on the part of the United States, as prompt and vigorous as they have been successful in repressing every attempt of the inhabitants of the Frontier States to interfere unlawfully in that contest. The most serious obstacle thrown in the way of those measures was the burning of the Caroline, which, while it was of no service to her Britannic Majesty's cause in Canada, had the natural effect of increasing the excitement on the Border, which this Government was endeavoring to allay.

I avail myself of this occasion, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.
H. S. Fox, Esq. &c.

(Copy)

Washington, Feb. 16, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, relating to the question of the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline.

Although I cannot acquiesce in the view which the United States Government are disposed to take of the facts connected with that transaction; yet, as this Legation is not the final authority competent to decide the question on the part of Great Britain, and as you inform me that a representation will, in due time, be addressed to her Majesty's Government in England, I consider it most consistent with my duty to avoid entering at present into any controversy upon the subject. It will remain for her Majesty's Government at home, when the whole evidence of the case shall have been produced, to form such deliberate resolution thereupon as reason, honor, and justice shall dictate.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, &c.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

The hon. John Forsyth.

(Copy)

Washington, Feb. 17, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to enclose, for your Excellency's information, copies of the remaining correspondence that has passed between the United States Secretary of State and myself, upon the question of the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat 'Caroline'—of the two previous letters of Mr. Forsyth to myself, referred to in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, herein enclosed, of the 6th instant... the first of the 6th January, has been already communicated to your Excellency:—the second, of the 19th of January, merely transmitted to me some further affidavits respecting the affair of the Caroline, which had been furnished to the American Government, and which have been since published in the American newspapers.

I have the honor to be,

With great regard and consideration,
Your Excellency's most obt. humble Servt.

(Signed) H. S. FOX.

To his Excellency Sir F. B. Head, Bart. &c.

LOWER CANADA.

Declaration of Independence.—There has been published in French in the Canadian of Monday, and in the Gazette of yesterday, a pretended declaration of independence of Lower Canada, without mention of the place where it was issued and the date. It is signed 'Robert Nelson, President,' 'by order of the Provisional Government'; but it does not say of whom the said Provisional Government consists, or from whom it derived its authority.

The Robert Nelson mentioned is the brother of Dr. Wolfred Nelson who was the first in the Province to organize an intended armed resistance to legal authority, before any warrants were issued for political offences, and who is now in gaol in Montreal, having been captured in the Townships while he was endeavoring to escape to the United States after the affair of St. Denis and St. Charles. Robert, who is also a Doctor, and a member of the Assembly elected with Mr. Papineau for the West Ward of Montreal, remained in

the city after the latter had fled. Being arrested for seditious practices, he put in Bail, and went to the States, from whence he forwarded declarations of his non-interference with politics.

The present declaration was therefore unexpected from him, and some doubts have been entertained of its authenticity, although it bears his name. It has been printed in the States, and circulated in the District of Montreal. It is also known that he was seen harranguing the miserable beings assembled on the frontier, in the neighborhood of Mississkoui Bay, and that he has since been arrested by the United States authority in Vermont.

The production does very little honour to its author. It is a school boy imitation, in some parts, of the American Declaration of independence. In other respects it is an impious production: for it speaks of the 'Decrees of Divine Providence' as authorizing rebellion and the violation of oaths. It is replete with ignorance and falsehood in its assertions regarding the conduct of the British Government, and it sanctions confiscation of property and the non payment of debts. It is deceptive, and insulting to the understanding of the people, inasmuch as it promises liberties which they possess already, and refers for establishment, by a legislature derived from universal suffrage, what the majority of the people have already refused repeatedly through their representatives. It is hypocritical inasmuch as it expresses a regard for the promotion of Education, while it takes away the revenues legally appertaining to the institutions of Education in the province, which have been employed for that purpose, with an economy and effect far exceeding any levied or applied under legislative authority.

It is the work of a knave and a fool, usurping authority without the smallest pretext of right, and without the means of causing it to be respected: yet it declares Lower Canada a REPUBLIC de facto by an instrument issued out of the province, and sent into it by stealth, and where it is only circulated to be laughed at.

Verily pledging 'our lives and fortunes and sacred honor' to such an instrument, so issued, is an insulting mockery of the American declaration of independence. These men have neither honor nor property to pledge, and as for their lives they have taken special care of them, by running away even before they were in any danger.

We wish for no greater independence than to be members of the British Empire. It is the only real independence which the Canadas can ever enjoy, and we do not know if we are not under some obligation to William Lyon Mackenzie and Robert Nelson for having rendered the present attempts so palpably knavish and so contemptibly ridiculous.

American Interference.—Matters are assuming a warlike appearance with the neighboring Republic, and the provoked aggressions of her frontier population threaten those friendly relations which have for the last twenty years subsisted between Great Britain and the United States of America. The Government which a month ago appeared to be acting in good faith, in its endeavors at restraining the hostile movements of its citizens against these provinces, is said, by those who have the best means of knowing, to have changed its tone, and in the communications with her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to have taken such grounds, in the matter of the Caroline, as led to a strong conclusion against the maintenance of peace between the two Governments. The capture and destruction of the Caroline, under the actual circumstances, was so perfectly an act necessary to self defence that no government standing in a position to maintain such a rank among civilized nations as is assumed by America would ever have stooped to take it up as a cause of quarrel. But it is not so with our neighbors, the Mob there exercises the supreme power, and whether a convent harboring a respectable community of defenceless females... an ardent philanthropist who dares to contemplate emancipation of the African race—a man differing from the multitude on any favorite topic of public opinion... or the government of a neighboring province, is the object of popular hostility, their shadow of a government dances its measures in obedience to the music of this most sovereign Mob. Thus neither respect for the laws within its territories is commanded, nor can the observance due to foreign powers be maintained.—Quebec Mercury.

From the Quebec Mercury.

On perusing Dr. Nelson's Declaration of Independence, it strikes us that it is the work of different hands, executed at different times, and put together in the bungling and unartistic manner it now appears by the Doctor himself or other journeymen under the corypheus of the rebellion. The introduction was probably framed long ago and intended, we doubt not, to have been published had the rising in the Six Counties proved successful, when it would have appeared with a name of greater note than that of Dr. Nelson, as 'President of the State of Lower Canada and Commander in Chief of the Patriot Army.' But those hopes having been signally disappointed & the 'Patriot Army' having been speedily reduced to scattered bands of expatriated fugitives, in a country opposed to that feudal tenure for the preservation of which the leaders of the Canadian party in the Assembly have so strenuously contended,

and inimical to the religion the free exercise of which has been scrupulously preserved to the Canadians by the British Government, it became necessary to make such as might suit the opinions of the sympathizing republicans whose aid is now sought to assist the insane undertaking in which our self-styled Patriots have involved themselves. Hence that outcry of danger to 'our language, our institutions, our religion and our laws,' which has been so prominent in all former manifestos is thrown aside, and the Declaration promises, as a boon to those who assist them, the abolition of all that the Canadians have been taught to hold dear. Surely this change of purpose ought to awaken the Canadians to a sense of the certain destruction to which they would be exposed if these incongruous allies prevail, and the utter want of fixed principles in those who are now pushed forward as the ostensible leaders in these vexatious, though contemptible proceedings. The setting up of Dr. Robert Nelson as President is a mere trick intended to give an idea that the present struggle has no connexion with national origin but that the English Canadians so largely participate in the revolutionary movement as to be enabled to name the first President of the intended Republic. Nelson is said to be a person extremely lax in his religious opinions, and the origin of his anti-government violence may be traced to private pique and resentment, at not having been nominated to a situation, which having become a sinecure, was allowed to expire on the death of the last incumbent. He is a man who would have no great scruples in adopting any means to forward his private views and gratify his vindictive feelings, and so far is a leader worthy of the rout at whose head he appeared in the late marauding expedition on the Champlain frontier.

ENGLAND.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord John Russell, upon being called on by the Speaker, stated, that her Majesty had been waited upon by such members of that House as were Privy Counsellors with the address, to which she has been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

'I thank you for the assurance of my faithful Commons to support my efforts for the restoration of tranquillity in Lower Canada. The unfortunate events that have taken place in that Province give me the deepest concern; but I look forward with anxiety to the period when the re-establishment of order will enable me to lay the foundation of lasting peace in the colonies.

The spirit manifested by the loyal inhabitants of the Provinces of North America, and the exertions they have made in support of my authority demand my warmest acknowledgements.—(Cheers.)

The Gazette of the same evening announced an appointment of most importance, that of the Earl of Durham to be Governor General, Vice Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America. He is also appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. This appointment cannot fail to be satisfactory to the parliamentary friends of the Canadians. Lord Durham is more likely than any other eminent public individual to effect the object of his appointment.

On Wednesday, Lord John Russell brought in the bill of which he had given notice on the previous evening. The power of passing laws during the suspension of the House of Assembly was to be conferred for the present on Sir John Colborne as Governor in Council; but when the Earl of Durham arrived out, the power would be invested in him. Further instructions would be given to the Governor General, and if necessary, a power of granting a general amnesty in the Province of Lower Canada would be conferred on him. A debate followed in which Mr. Ward, Mr. Warburton and other members took part, but it was not intended to divine the House against the bringing in of the bill.

In the House of Lords the subject has been yet regularly discussed, Lord Glenelg having merely given notice of his intention to move on Thursday an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the affairs of Canada. A conversation followed in the course of which the Duke of Wellington expressed a hope that preparations would be made on such a scale, and operations conducted in such a manner, as must make it quite certain they would succeed, and that too, at the earliest possible period that the season opened. If such a course were pursued he was determined to give his support to her Majesty's Government. No further proceeding has been yet had on the subject in the Upper House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Durham.—My Lords, I think it necessary to address a few words to your Lordships in explanation of the principles which will hereafter influence my conduct, and which in point of fact have induced me to accept the office which I now hold. My Lords, it is impossible for language to express the reluctance with which I have consented to undertake this duty, and nothing but the most ardent attachment and the most determined devotion to her most gracious Majesty's house and interests, and to the service of my country, could have induced me to place myself and character in a situation where

I fear that I cannot answer the expectations of my noble friends who have requested me to undertake this office, or even my own... (hear, hear.)

The noble and illustrious duke, who has spoken with so much candour to night, has stated that he regrets to hear that the measures which your lordships are now called on to consider, is merely the support of a particular party in Canada. I can assure your lordships that it is with no such view, that I have undertaken my present duty. [Hear, hear.]

My duty, as I conceive it, is to assert in the first instance, the supremacy of her Majesty's Government, and to vindicate in the next the honor and the dignity of the law, taking care that it is not set at naught in the remotest cabin, in the remotest settlement of Canada, (hear, hear,) and I shall feel that I have not performed that duty whilst the dignity and the supremacy of the crown and law continue to be assailed. [Hear, hear.]

Having settled these primary and preliminary objects, I wish, casting aside all consideration of a French, a British, and a Canadian party—for I will know nothing of a French, a British, or a Canadian party, but will look on them all alike as her Majesty's subjects.—[Hear, hear.] I wish, I repeat, to extend to them all equal justice & equal protection, [hear, hear.] I will protect on the one hand the local rights and privilege of those who may be considered as the proprietors of the soil, and on the other those commercial rights and privileges which are considered more peculiarly to affect the British settlers. The noble and learned lord at the close of the speech which he delivered from the bench below me, said that I have undertaken but a thankless task in carrying out with me to Canada the suspension of its constitution. My lords, on this as on many other points, I cannot agree with that noble and learned personage.

These acts ought not to be considered in the light in which the noble and learned lord has been pleased to view them. The constitution of Canada is suspended, not by an Act of the British Parliament, but by the rebellious acts of individuals in that province. (Hear, hear.) I do not consider—if I did I would not undertake the task—I do not consider that I go to Canada to suspend its constitution; I go there to provide a remedy for an extraordinary state of things, produced by rebels, who have rendered the working of the constitution impracticable. (Hear.) And to execute this honorable, and difficult, and dangerous mission—difficult and dangerous I mean as effects my reputation—I implore of your lordships to give me such powers as will enable me to make such a final settlement of these unfortunate differences, as will produce final contentment and satisfaction among all parties, and as will not merely assist the dignity of the crown and the supremacy of the law, but will also promote the general happiness and prosperity of one of the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain. If I could accomplish this great object, my lords, I should consider no personal sacrifice, not even that of my life, too much, [hear,] & I can only hope to accomplish it by the cordial support of my noble friends below me, her Majesty's Ministers, which I feel sure that I shall meet by the active co-operation of Parliament which I expect to obtain, and by that generous forbearance on the part of the noble lords opposite to whom I have been opposed politically all my life, which I am induced to believe they will display towards me from the candor which the noble and illustrious duke has exhibited on this occasion, as on all other occasions where the public interests have been concerned. (The noble earl then sat down amidst loud cheering from both sides of the House.)

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—On motion of Lord Glenelg, the Canada bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES.

The Alton Affair.—Twelve of the men who were in the building, defending the new press for the Abolition office, at the time the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was shot, were brought up for trial before the City Court in that place, on the 15th ult., on an indictment for a riot. On consultation, Mr. Gilman only was tried, and the Jury, after hearing the evidence and counsel, but without instructions from the Court, retired about ten minutes, and then brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. The Prosecuting Attorney then abandoned the indictments against the others.

On the Friday following a number of those outside the building, and who were identified as having been engaged in the affair, were tried before the same Court, and a new Jury empanelled. They brought in a verdict of Not Guilty, in their case also.—[Middletown Sentinel.]

Thus, and without expression of surprise or indignation is published from paper to paper the above fearful paragraph.

Is it not indeed fearful in a country boasting of liberty and law—first, that men acting under the authority of the Mayor of the city in defence of their property and personal and civil rights, should be indicted and tried like felons for such an act?—and then is it not more fearful, that men identified as engaged in the affair as assailants—that is identified with murder and arson—should be tried and found not guilty!!

What infamy can the town of Alton add to its annals beyond this? Alas! that nothing but the expression of deep indignation is left for those who feel that, as Americans, their national escutcheon is

deeply stained by such a mockery of law and justice, and who see that even the public press acquiesces in, when it does not openly approve the enormity, N. Y. American, Feb. 20th.

A thing for subscribers to know.—Every subscriber who refuses or declines to take his paper from the post office, ought to know that he does not thereby save himself any thing, or terminate his subscription. He only gives up or loses what belongs to him—not to the publisher: the loss therefore is his not the printer's. A subscription is a contract between the parties, one of the terms of which is—'no paper discontinued till all arrears are paid.' If a subscriber does not pay, the publisher has a right to hold him to the contract—to consider him a subscriber and to send him a paper. Being sent, it is his, in virtue of the contract, not terminated according to the terms, and as we said before, if he does choose to take it from the office, the fault and the loss are his alone, but he cannot thereby terminate the contract. In law it is evidence of a man's subscription, if he has taken the paper from the Post office. The subscription being in existence by virtue of this, his own act, it cannot be discontinued till all arrears are paid, or as long as the publisher, chooses to send him his paper. The only way to stop a paper is to pay what is rightfully due, according to the terms, & order a discontinuance. This done, if a paper is sent afterwards, he is under no obligation to pay for it unless he takes it again from the office.—*Gospel Banner.*

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 66.

Who is it that does not at this day of the month understand something of the meaning of the word dis-appoint-ment? The winter which hardly any one says, he likes, has, nevertheless, left every body in this country rather too soon. Here, on the 15th day of March, 1838, the snow has really left us, except a few small spots, which the Sun does not effectually reach; and the winter roads are completely broken up, while scarcely one of our good people is prepared for warm weather.

I have not got home my firewood, says one. Your firewood, why, let me ask you, who has? Are we not all in the same condition? I was so busy, says a second, about several things, that I have not been able to send my grist to mill, and wife says, she has but enough for another baking. A third says, your cases will admit of an easy remedy. The roads will soon be good enough for wheeling and you can go to mill with great ease. But what can I do with my rails that are yet in the cedar swamp? I wanted rails to secure my crops. It is impossible now to get any; and I know that if I cannot make my fences good I need not expect to reap a crop. The winter is really gone into the river a little too soon. A fourth, raising his head, says I wanted to make a visit or two to some of my friends, and neighbours, and now, in consequence of this thaw, it cannot be done. I do not consider this as a very material disappointment, but then, every thing has its use, and proper value. A little visiting promotes good feeling among neighbours, and should not be altogether neglected. Besides, by seeing, occasionally how other people act, we can learn a little, perhaps, for our own benefit. I feel therefore, upon the whole, dreadfully disappointed. I think this early thaw is a loss to the country. Do you? exclaims a fourth, who had hitherto been silent. Perhaps we are not so good judges in these affairs, as to be able to decide on the loss or gain to the country, by this early thaw. The wise Governor of the world, who knows what is best, under all circumstances, may have broken up our winter as a means of saving many lives. I do not pretend to be able to expound the ways of divine Providence or to give a reason for every change that comes; but I am satisfied that He in whom we live and move, and from whom we have our being, does every thing for wise ends, and, let me add, for merciful ends too. His goodness and mercy, as well as his power and wisdom extend over all his works; and for my part, I take this dispensation which deprived you of your full complement of firewood—your wife, (looking in the proper direction,) of her grist...you, (looking at another,) of your rails, while another lost the pleasure of his visits, as a measure of divine goodness and wisdom, fraught with mercy. It may have saved as I observed many lives. It will afford time for consideration, and for cooling. The furnace that has been much heated, requires time to cool. But there is one thing very clear, containing too, a very impressive moral, that may be learned from this early thaw. You all seem to say that you are not prepared to lose your winter—that you are not ready to embrace the genial days of

spring, because you have been prevented from finishing your winter work. You knew that spring was coming, and because it came, in its forerunners, to break up your winter roads, before your work was done, you are grieved at a trifling disappointment. Now, my friends, all over this country, are you leaving any thing undone, which you have reason to think, will form a grievous disappointment to you, when you shall have come to groan on your death-bed? This inquiry is important. Your present disappointment is nothing to a disappointment at the brink of the grave. We read that 'a prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself.' Death and judgment are to come. It is the part of prudence to prepare in time. You are reminded of your duty. You have many warnings. Your early thaw is one.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 20, 1838.

After having laid before our readers the closing Speech of Sir FRANCIS B. HEAD, in full, we deem it useless to occupy our columns with comments. That most able, clear and satisfactory document will, to the understanding of every rational person, speak for itself. The conduct of the 'sympathisers,' and of that called a government which could for a moment tolerate them, must, by means of that truly luminous speech, if there was nothing more to cross the Atlantic, be sufficient to make all Europe to understand the nature of American democracy.

We have understood that Sir Francis Head is an author. We have only seen his Official Papers. From them it appears that no man is better qualified to be an author. This consideration has removed from us the regret, common to all loyal men in these Provinces, that Upper Canada must lose the services of so valuable a Governor, because no man is better able than his Excellency to set before the people of England, and all Europe, the real nature and operation of American democracy, and American lawlessness. We trust, we are even sure, that Sir Francis will employ his pen for the good of mankind, respecting America, when he goes home.

If there was any thing among the remaining improbabilities on this side the Atlantic that could surprise us, the Note of Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the pirate Boat that was captured in the Niagara River, to Mr. Fox, would certainly be of the number. But we cannot be surprised at any thing coming from that quarter. We are prepared to hear any thing. The head, trunk and limbs of the whole body are sick. Neither truth, justice nor honor can be expected. A man talking about redress for the capture of that pirate...saying that his government had done every thing which a regard to existing treaties required; when their arsenals, from Lake Champlain to Detroit, were robbed of their contents to arm their citizens for invading our country—when hordes of them violated our territory in both provinces & fought against the Queen's forces and plundered our people...a man talking as Mr. Forsyth has done, may say any thing. All civilized nations have agreed to regulate their international intercourse by a certain code of laws, that are known as the law of nations. These laws do not allow one nation to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The Americans repudiate this salutary law. They declare in every instance in favor of the rebels of every country. In private life, a busy intermeddling body is a pest. What can a nation, of the same character, be?

Among civilized nations a flag of truce is respected. What will be said of the flag of truce which beguiled Oseola into their hands? What can wash off from the escutcheon of democracy this stain of treachery? Who can trust them after the wrongs which we have endured, and the perfidy which laid Oseola in his grave?

From the tone of Mr. Forsyth's letter, the papers say that war is inevitable. It is not, however, of our seeking. Fortunately, it devolves no responsibility on our country. Ours is merely and simply self-defence. Justice is wholly on our side. They came upon us when they thought that we must fall an easy prey between our internal rebels and their 'sympathisers.' Reform and sympathy, two words originally of sweet sound, and virtuous import, O how dishonored, degraded, and damned, by foul mouths and rebel hands!!

We have just received the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 10th inst. It

contains the appointment of Lord DURHAM to be Governor in Chief over this Province. Sir John Colborne will remain as Commander of the Forces. The Speech of Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on Canadian affairs, develops the plan of policy to be pursued. The Constitution of '91, so far as regards the Legislature, is to be suspended. During this suspension the Legislative authority is to be vested in the Governor and Council.

An American Commission is also to be appointed, 'for the purpose of considering all the matters which have given rise to dispute between the mother country and the colony. This commission was to be composed of ten persons from Upper Canada, and ten persons belonging to the Lower Province; and three besides from each province were to be members of the Legislative Council.' The decision of this commission is not to be final, but to be laid before the Imperial Parliament for consideration. Particular care is to be taken that the young man Absalom shall be gently treated. The loyalty of the English inhabitants is praised, and a determination expressed that they shall not be left to the mercy of a hostile people. Lord John Russell flatters himself with the hope that the country shall be pacified, and peace restored by the measures now proposed. We have our doubts. We do not like so much arguing as the speech contains, against the suggestion of giving up the colony to itself; for it does not look well that such a scandalous, anti-national question should be thought worthy of any other answer than a disdainful reprobation at once. The speech has no reference to American sympathy on the frontiers. When this is known it will require a new leaf to be turned in the measures now proposed. It will not surprise us, if it will affect the present plan entirely. All now is in reference to the troubles in Lower Canada. Upper Canada and the sympathy, will require new measures. Lord Durham may be laid aside, and a Governor of a different description may yet be found necessary to meet the new and unlooked for emergencies.

At Alton, in the land of freedom and good laws, where Mr. Lovejoy was murdered, those that defended him and the house, under and by, virtue of the town authority were indicted and tried on a charge of riot. The assailants were also indicted and tried on a charge of conspiracy and murder—pro and con were pronounced not guilty by the same Court, and yet a house was burnt...property destroyed and the owner murdered!! We see nothing here to envy, but much to dread from such lawless demons.

In noticing on 6th March the gallant conduct of Capt Cameron & company from Farnham, we should also have acknowledged the readiness and zeal of the whole of Col. Knowlton's battalion in turning out to the assistance of their comrades in Missiskoui. We beg to refer to Col. Knowlton's acknowledgement in to-day's Standard.

By the late news from England we observe, that it is intended to purchase in New York horses for the regiments of cavalry now under orders for Canada. They seem at head quarters not to be aware, that there can be found, in the Eastern Townships, more than a sufficient supply for any number of cavalry the government may think it necessary to use here. In fact, the New Yorkers come here every three or four months, and carry off droves of horses for the Southern market; so that government can purchase here, at a much cheaper rate, than in the United States. This is a circumstance worth the attention of his Excellency the commander in chief.

Sir GEORGE ARTHUR has landed at New York on the 8th.

Republicanism has shewn itself once more in the history of the world, as incompetent to protect life and property, or to promote social happiness. The lessons which Greece and Rome in ancient times have taught, live only in the minds of the learned; those which the continent of Europe in later days have unfolded, receive but little of the attention of the present generation; while those which daily experience enforces, are filling the minds of intelligent men subject to Republican sway, with the greatest apprehension and alarm. Every day heaps upon its predecessor fresh occasion for distrust, and we should not be surprised if the Canadas under the firm sway of our limited monarchy, were yet selected as the country of refuge for all who have character or property to be sacrificed, at the 'sovereign will' of gangs of unprincipled scoundrels in the neighbouring Republic.

The United States government has shewn to the infamous of its citizens, the method of committing robbery with impunity. The facility with which arms and ammunition can be procured in one case, cannot be diminished in another. Sensible men in Canada know this; sensible men in America know and feel it. The seeds of anarchy

which are sown at the planting of every republic, Americans see ripening fast in their own. In course of years they will find, that the only power which can save them from the horrors of this anarchy, is amilitary despotism. Happy is he who, like our correspondent below, has come already to the conclusion, that a limited monarchy is the best of all forms of government.

"The beauty of republicanism," says our American friend, "consists in being in being governed by the rabble. I saw this demonstrated at a town-meeting which I attended in the State of Vermont, on the first Tuesday of the present month, the day on which each town in the State elects its town officers for the then ensuing year. I there saw enough of republicanism to make me perfectly satisfied with a limited monarchical government. The meeting was held in a spacious room, but was filled to overflowing with that class of men who ought to have no voice in elections. Being acquainted with most of the inhabitants of the town, I was much surprised at seeing so few respectable men present. The meeting was composed (as I am told these meetings generally are) mostly of the rabble, with very few respectable men. I learned that the reason why so few men of respectability attended these meetings is, because the rabble, the most miserable and worthless, are always punctual, and their numbers nearly and sometimes more than double those of the other class. Many men of business find it difficult to leave their business, while others have come to the determination not to mix with the rabble, and therefore allow the low and vulgar to elect their town officers. The same is the case, to a certain extent, in the election of State officers; yet it is due to the more respectable part of the community to say, that they are more willing to turn out, when officers of the State or General Government are to be elected; and if these men who, instead of the rabble, ought to rule the country, would attend the polls as promptly as the rabble do, they would have a pretty good set of officers in six cases out of seven.

But as the case now stands, the most ignorant, in some cases, and in others the greatest knaves, fill the offices of that great nation, that glorious republic, the United States. But to turn again to the town-meeting, of which I wish to give you some facts. When I went into the room where the poll was held, they were balloting for select men—one only of those who served in that capacity last year was re-elected; the two others were called 'tories,' (tory here means those who will not give countenance to the pirates on the frontier,) and of course could not receive the support of the rabble. The chairman soon announced to the meeting, that the next officer to be elected was Constable and Tax Collector. A person was nominated for that office, when some one of the rabble cried out—'he's a tory! down with him!...down with him!!' from a hundred voices—'down with him!!' was shouted from every part of the room. Another person, a young stripling of a boy, who was ineligible to the office, was nominated and put in by acclamation.

And do you ask the reason why such a person was elected to an important office, instead of a respectable man, one who was in every respect qualified for the office? The person elected was notorious for his enthusiastic sympathy for the pirates on the frontier, and for his inveterate hatred to every thing British. So you see that the Yankees are making among themselves a political hobby of Canadian politics. They have publicly declared, that no person shall hold any office, who does not sympathise with, and aid, and assist the pirates—a band of robbers.

It is a fact to be lamented, that very many of the American citizens are professedly for war with the strong arm of Britain. It is to be hoped, that these strong advocates for war will have it to their hearts content, should the two nations be so unfortunate as to meet in the battle field.

A.
BROME, 8th March, 1838.
Lieut. Col. KNOWLTON of the Sheffield Loyal Volunteers begs to return his most sincere thanks to Major WOOD, Captains STEWART, SAYAGE, GARLICK, CAMERON and BALL, and to the other commissioned officers, & to the non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective companies, & to Captain A. WOOD, and the officers & men of his troop of cavalry, for the prompt manner in which they turned out on the 27th ult., during the temporary absence of Lt. Col. Knowlton, to march to the assistance of the Missiskoui Volunteers on the late alarm on the Missiskoui frontier. The company of Capt. Cameron having marched as far as Frelighsburg, St. Armand, and the others to Churchville and Dunham Flat, before news arrived of the retreat of the invaders, Lt. Col. KNOWLTON, on behalf of the Sheffield battal-

ion, has to regret that the men of Sheffield had not in consequence of that retreat, an opportunity of giving practical demonstration of the sincerity of their devotion to their Sovereign and their country, which every man in Sheffield entertains.

Lt. Col. Knowlton also tenders his best thanks to Capt. Ball and his company for the alacrity with which they repaired to Potton, in the county of Stanstead to assist in the defence of that place on the first inst. Capt. A. Wood will accept for himself and the part of his troop that were in Potton on this occasion, the warmest thanks of Lt. Col. Knowlton for their zeal in repairing to the spot, in order to enable Capt. Ball to communicate with his superiors in command with greater rapidity.

Lt. Col. Knowlton begs to assure the loyal men, who have shewn so much praiseworthy zeal and energy on those two alarms, that he will avail himself of the first opportunity to represent to the Lt. Gen. commanding their good conduct on these occasions.

Married,

At Berkshire Vt. on the 15 Inst. by the Revd. Peter Chase, Jasper Rand, Esqr. to Miss Margaret C. Chadbourn, all of Berkshire.

To Let,

FOR one or more years, CHANDLER'S HOTEL in Stanbridge East, at present occupied by Mr. Maynard.

The house is new, large and convenient, with two barns and other out houses calculated expressly for a public house and twenty five acres of land attached. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Mrs. STEPHEN CHANDLER, Stanbridge Upper Mills, 20th March 1837.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advocate, having resumed his Profession, has taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business intrusted to him will be punctually attended to, and all monies collected by him on account of his clients, paid over without delay. Montreal, February 26 1838. 46—4w

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of Teas, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail. W. W. SMITH. January, 1838.

Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett. CAPS,

Fur Gloves, Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c. JUST received and for sale by W. SMITH. January, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan. The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT, Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m. St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident her exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER, Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 642

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Eliha Crosssett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchillville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoul Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate at Churchillville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
S. WOOD, } & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.
N. B. WANTED, **2,000**
GOOD Cedar Rails,
to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.
J. C.
V3—28tf S. W.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11—1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habits and habitudes, uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—
1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.
2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.
4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.
5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.
The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'Cord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.
The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
&

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.
Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Storey

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

P. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1tf.

Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lalanne, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.
Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.
200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.
Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31tf.
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

Register Office Notice.

THE subscriber begs to remind the public that fees for business done in this office are of a small individual amount; that to open accounts for them must cause a great loss of time and a great deal of labour without any remuneration whatever, besides considerable risk; and he begs therefore to say that all fees must be paid when the writings are lodged in office.

The subscriber begs further to intimate that having been admitted by Leon Lalanne Notary Public as a partner in his business, he is ready to execute all kinds of notarial writings with promptness and at a moderate charge.

J. M. FERRES,
Deputy Registrar, Mississkoui.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS & Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.
July 18th, 1837.

3—14

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

Book-Binding &

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.
New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim as offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in 'Waldie's Quarto Library' will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America. The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the amount is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed in his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELLEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, by the Rev. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, by the Rev. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.
Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar,' above the ken of man, nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy 'right song,' not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra-sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.